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[From the Journal of Rev. S. Marsden.]

The Baptist Missionary Society of England acknowledged the receipt of an "anonymous benefaction for the purpose of the purchase of a house of devotion," \$4,444, "to be entered under the name of the Baptist Missionary Society of England."

The following letter from a clergyman in Ashtabula County, gives some further particulars respecting the revivals in that section of country.

To the Editor of the Western Recorder.

SIR,—The Grand River Presbytery held their annual session on the first instant, at Mesopotamia. The season was more than usually interesting. There was much good feeling manifest among the members, and from the report on the state of religion within its bounds, the Presbytery have reason to believe that there is a lighting up in the churches—and though the

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PUBLIC-MORALS

of morality have no power of recollection.

And what ruler would not wish his own example to be remembered and followed, at least so far as that example is public, and open to the observation of all? Suppose then our nation, to a man, should become the patrons of the theatre—suppose they should to a man convert the Sabbath into a day of festivity and amusement—who would guarantee the preservation of our liberty for a single century? No man, who has duly considered the subject.

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governments from their...
then, to the great men...
Italy, but by patriots...
due to their exalted...
the flood-gates of...
one welfare lies no...
after a giant struggle...
level of its former...
Spain and Italy still...
cession, too Italy still...
to be broken? Not...
al ignorance; not...
capable of guiding the...
because the sun of...
altars of freedom...
because their...
the slaves of the...
forgotten the God...
to that depth of...
fulness infallibly...
nations; though...
all little sort of...
on the ground of...
that a free govern...
dangerous political...
should be convulsed...
in the rulers; no...
universal distrust...
executions, embarras...
life, and foreign wa...
Rome in the past...
too, the great A...
her children...
moral debasement...
a terrible destiny...
with a spirit of...
comes in the cha...
sentinel upon the...
the enemy app...
publics—if he reg...
himself a traitor

INTELLIGENCE

March contains...
24th to May...
period, he visited...
Italian, English...
Bahman, the...
supported to have...
at present...
the Turkish...
of Machpelah...
which neither Jew...
A place was...
the son of Ne...
David's father...
Abraham's, Isaac...
Isaac visited the...
Isaac's skirt. It is...
which runs down...
and 15 broad...
place of use...
of the Scriptures...
In the course...
of 703 copies...
of \$210;...
at 22, Mr. Fik...
Jerusalem for...
in Italy at...
Beyrut, May...
and Stuart L...
Sandwich group...
1823. King B...
island of Mow...
been absent ab...
mother Keopulani...
president tender...
inspiration. On...
Isaac sent him...
and he went...
a temporary...
Lahinah was de...
Biaghian, from...
more other bu...
of heaven." T...
ed spectators...
the Board, from...
green thousand...
besides \$600 in

NATIONAL TRACT SOCIETY.

...the religious papers of New York,
...the friends of religion, of all denomi-
...was notified to be held at the City Hall, on
...of the 11th inst. (last evening) for the
...forming a National Tract Society, to have
...of its operations in N. York. It appears also,
...Constitution and list of Officers have been mu-
...by the Board of the N. York Tract So-
...and the Agent of the American Tract Society,
...had been commissioned to proceed to New-York
...the purpose of entering into negotiations on the
...These terms of Union are, we have not
...been informed; but doubtless shall be, as soon as
...are ratified) by the two So-

CHURCH AT SOUTH BOSTON.

Wednesday afternoon last, the Thirteenth Con-
...Church in the City of Boston was solemnly
...to the worship of Father, Son, and Holy
...Introductory Prayer and reading of Scriptures
...Mr. Wisner, of the Old South; Dedicatory
...by Rev. Mr. Fay, of Charlestown; Sermon by
...Rev. Mr. Hawes; Concluding Prayer by
...Mr. Green, of the Union Church.
...services of the day were interesting throughout;
...parts well sustained. Mr. Hawes adopted, as
...of his Discourse, Ps. 84: 2. *My soul*
...even fainteth for the courts of the Lord;
...remarked on the phrase "courts of the Lord;"
...considered why good men possess such
...to these courts. The expression "courts
...Lord," he observed, was primarily used in re-
...the ancient temple; but is also applied to
...worship in modern times, because they are
...delicately and set apart to the service of God,
...honored with his peculiar presence.—Good
...entertain a strong attachment to the courts of
...because they are the place appointed for the
...preaching of the word; because in them the
...worship of God is performed; and because they
...wait for his presence and blessing.—As in-
...to be deduced from the Discourse, Mr. Hawes
...that we might learn to set a proper estimate
...the ordinances and privileges of God's house;
...why it is that many treat the ordinances and privi-
...of the gospel with so much indifference; and
...attend upon the ordinances of the gospel
...very saving benefit to their souls.—The Dis-
...was very well received by a numerous and at-
...tending audience.
...Brief history of this Church and Society may, at
...present time, possess a degree of interest. Mr.
...commenced his labors at South Boston in Feb-
...1823; but they were only occasional till the
...of October following. During this time he
...once or twice a week on week days, and oc-
...ally on the Sabbath; for which he received some
...contribution from the Society for the Moral and Re-
...struction of the Poor.
...congregation, which was very small at the com-
...ment, increased so that it became necessary to
...a more convenient place for meeting than that
...and formerly occupied. A member of the con-
...at his own expense, in the spring of 1823,
...Hall for their accommodation.
...November, 1823, the labors of Mr. Hawes
...were principally devoted to this part of the
...care. A number of benevolent individu-
...in Boston, feeling it to be important that the privi-
...of the gospel should there be enjoyed, subscribed
...hundred dollars a year, to be continued
...if so long needed.
...18th, 1823, a church was organized, by the
...of the Evangelical Congregational Church, con-
...of thirteen members. During the winter of
...there was considerable solemnity in the con-
...of the church, and though there was no extensive revival
...there were some hopeful conversions.
...Hawes was installed Pastor of this church, April
...1824. It now consists of 26 members. The hall
...of the Society have heretofore assembled, be-
...was crowded, that it was thought desirable they
...be provided with a more convenient place for
...worship; and through the instrumentality of be-

nevolent individuals in town chiefly, who subscribed
about 3000 dollars for the purpose, this has been hap-
pily accomplished. The house is built of brick, 70
feet by 50, and every way commodious; but without
galleries, except at one of the ends. A good bell has
been procured, and nothing seems to be wanting but
the influence of the Holy Spirit from above, to render
the Society all that can be desired.

¶ We would invite the attention of our readers to
the article on our first page, relative to the wants of a
church which has long wandered without a Pastor; and
as they read, we would request an answer to this ques-
tion, "Is it not my duty to make at least some small
sacrifice for their relief, and the relief of others equally
desitute of gospel privileges?"

¶ It will be recollected that the meeting of prayer
for Sabbath Schools, is to be held on Monday evening
next, at the Old South Vestry.

¶ The last communication from D. will be inserted
as soon as practicable. ¶ D. &c. next week.

By the late Semi-Annual Report of the Savings
Bank in this city it appears that the deposits during
the last 6 months, have amounted to \$107,563; while
only \$61,644 have been taken out by former deposi-
tors. During the same period, the accumulating fund
has increased from \$11,712 to \$14,378. The whole
amount of deposits at the present time, is \$625,334.

POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New-York, London papers have
been received to Feb. 10th, and Havre to Feb. 1st.—
The most interesting particulars are given below.

Kean, the actor, had been tried for adultery with
the wife of Mr. J. A. Cox, and found guilty. Verdict
of the jury, 800l. damages. Making his appearance
on the stage soon after, he was received (in the lan-
guage of the N. Y. Advertiser) with an overwhelming
noise, tumult and contempt. As often as he at-
tempted to speak, his voice was drowned by hissing
and derision, so completely, that scarcely a word could
be heard or understood. The whole scene disclosed a
strong and resolute spirit of abhorrence of the crimi-
nality of the actor, and a determination that he should
not be permitted, at least for the present, to insult the
senses of the community, by showing himself be-
fore them as a candidate for public applause.

The London Courier says, "rumours are in cir-
culation concerning a project for increasing our military
force. We have no doubt that his Majesty's govern-
ment are increasing the army; and we are assured that
the 5000 men for India will be increased to at least
15,000 men."

London, Jan. 25.—It is said that a numerous pro-
motion will very soon take place in the army and the
navy, probably on St. George's day. It appears also
that the infantry and cavalry regiments will be in-
creased by two companies each. No entire regiment
is hereafter to be sent to the colonies or garrisons out
of the kingdom.

The King's Speech, at the opening of Parliament, Feb.
3rd, was read by the Lord Chancellor, the king him-
self being unable to attend, on account of the gout.
It represents the state of public affairs as highly pros-
perous; that the war in India is in a prospect of
speedy termination; that the negotiations which have
been so long carried on, thro' his Majesty's Ambassador
at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and
Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable
issue; and that a treaty has been concluded between En-
gland and Sweden for the more effectual suppression
of the Slave Trade; also commercial treaties "with those
countries of America which appear to have established
their separation from Spain."

PORTUGAL.—All the Portuguese Ministry is changed.
This event is announced in the Paris papers of the
6th of February. The Lisbon papers of the 22d
confirm the intelligence. A letter from that city of
the 22d says "the influence of the British Cabinet, has
obtained a complete triumph."

Paris, Jan. 31.—If we may trust letters from Madrid,
the positive news of the recognition of the South
American republics by England, has produced a lively
sensation in that capital. It is also said, on the au-
thority of letters from Lisbon, that at the solicitation
of Sir William A'Court, the British Ambassador,
King John VI. has recognized the independence of
Brazil, and changed his ministers. The departure of
M. Hyde de Neuville is attributed to this cause.

Madrid, Jan. 17.—Within five days several couriers
and expresses have arrived in this capital. Yester-
day the French Charge d'Affaires received a courier,
who immediately after proceeded to Lisbon.
Since the arrival of these couriers, several councils
have been held. With a view to direct the attention of
the people, twenty different versions have been given
of the affair which occupies the Cabinet. The truth
however, has at length transpired, and we know of a
certainty that the subject discussed in the Council is the
declaration of England, who has resolved to recognize
the new States of South America. The measure taken
by the Cabinet of St. James' has completely ruined
the project of our government, who still flattered
themselves with the hope of compelling the independ-
ent to submit. With this view it has recently been
fully employed with the chimerical project of sending a
great expedition to America.

Two constitutional guerrillas entered recently into
the towns of Villamarta and Chincin in the vicinity
of the capital. The authorities and some of the in-
habitants fled at their approach. The Constitutionalists,
however avoided all acts of violence, merely taking
the reasons of which they had need, and the funds be-
longing to the Government.

Missolonghi, Dec. 12.—On the 3d inst. the Greek
fleet gave a deadly blow to the Egyptian naval forces
upon the coast of the Isle of Crete. After this victory,
Admiral Miousilis Vocas, sent to Napoli where they
have arrived, twelve large transport vessels, having
on board 3000 negro soldiers disciplined in a Euro-
pean, 400 Arabian stallions; and such a quantity
of provisions that an acre (44 ounces) of coffee
may be bought for 50 paras (8 1-2) and an ounce of
rice for 5 paras. Our fleet pursued the Egyptian
vessels till in sight of Alexandria. Since this expedition,
a part of our fleet has returned to Hydra. Condouris,
President of Executive Council, who was there,
immediately sent off a part of the garrison of that
island, with a great number of Hydriots and Speziots,
who arrived with him at Napoli, from whence they
will bear down upon Patras. Public rejoicings have
signaled the issue of one of our most glorious cam-
paigns. We have the certainty that in the late action,
besides the twelve transports captured, the Egyptians
had fifteen vessels and their finest frigate burned.

Aleona, Jan. 10.—The late victory obtained by
the Greeks over the Egyptians on the 3d ult. cost the
Mahometans 12 transport vessels laden with troops, a
cette and a brig, which were captured, and two frigates,
which were stranded upon the shore of Suda, and af-
terwards went to pieces.

Advices from the Morea, dated December 18, state
that perfect tranquility is restored in that country, and
that, in consequence of the energetic measures taken by
the Greek Government, all the rebels have submitted.

The Oriental Spectator of the 14th inst. acknowl-
edges that among the vessels which fell into the hands
of the Greeks off Candia, were two Maltese, two Aus-
trian, and one Spanish. The Greeks have become so
hardy, that they have just made a descent between
Smyrna and Tchesme, and carried off a great quantity
of raisins and other fruit.

GOOD NEWS FROM PERU.

We rejoice to state, that the news from Peru is con-
firmed. The battle took place on the 9th December,
and the defeat of the Royalists appears to have been
total. The following is a part of the official account,
dated at Lima:

"The two armies, although unequal in strength, were
ardently desirous to fight. The number of the enemy
consisted of about ten thousand, and that of ours five
thousand eight hundred."

The battalions of the second division of Colombia,
marched with supported arms, with an intrepidity that
has few examples. They had scarcely commenced
their fire when the Spaniards began to loose ground,
and confusion instantly became apparent among them.
The division of Peru, having met with a more vig-
orous resistance, was the enemy's vanguard under Gen-
eral Valdez, was reinforced by General Lara with two
battalions under Vencedor and Vargas, of the Columbi-
an Guard. From that moment nothing could resist
the impetuosity of our brave troops. The second
squadron of the hussars of Junin under the intrepid com-
mander Olabarria, made a brilliant charge upon the en-
emy's squadron which was posted on the right of Gen-
eral Valdez, and obtained a complete victory. The
Grenadiers of Colombia having alighted, charged on
foot, by our right flank, the Spanish infantry. The
regiment of hussars of Colombia, under the active Col.
Silva, charged with their lances the grenadiers of the
vice king's Guard, and put them to the rout. This
brave Colonel received three wounds by lances in
the action. All our troops conducted themselves
as heroes during the short but terrible shock of the bat-
tle. Our loss has been—1 General, 8 officers, and
300 men killed, and 6 Generals, 34 officers, and 480
men wounded. That of the enemy—the vice king,
wounded—6 Generals dead, and 2,000 men dead and
wounded.

The rest of the Spanish army under General Canter-
ac, capitulated with General Sucre, on the same day.
By this capitulation all the possessions of the Spani-
ards, in Peru, are given up to this Republic. All the
Spanish army, and fifteen Generals are in our power.
According to the conditions of the surrender, the
Spanish town of Callao was to be delivered up to the
Liberator within 20 days;—and all the arrangements
seem to have been made entirely according to the will
of the Victor.

[A late arrival at New-York, from Carthagena,
brings information that Callao has since been deliv-
ered up, as stipulated in the terms of capitulation.]
The restoration of Peru having been effected, Bolivar
has renounced the Dictatorship, convened the
Congress, and appeared abroad in a citizen's dress.

FROM HAVANA.—The Laurel Packet, Jackson,
arrived at Charleston on the 22d ult. in 6 days from
Havana. She sailed on the 16th ult. Capt. J. off the
Moro, passed a squadron of two Spanish frigates, with
six transports, having on board 2500 troops for the re-
lief of the garrison, and an English 74.

EMPEROR OF MOROCCO VS. THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

The Spanish gov't. having demanded that the Con-
stitutionalists who had taken refuge under the Emperor
of Morocco should be given up for punishment, the
Bashaw of Tangiers replied, in the name of the Emperor,
that "his Majesty could not for a moment entertain
the idea of delivering up the persons who came to his
dominions, placing trust and confidence in a monarch
just and beneficent, who respects the precepts of God,
given through his Prophet."

CONGRESS—CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Second Session of the 18th Congress terminated
on the 3d inst. much business having been transacted
for a few days previous to rising. Among other bills
which passed both Houses, was the bill giving the
sanction of Congress to the Acts of Virginia and Mary-
land, for incorporating the Ohio and Chesapeake Can-
al Company; the bill further to provide for the pun-
ishment of crimes against the United States; the bill for
indemnifying the sufferers by destruction of property on
the Niagara frontier during the late war; the bill au-
thorizing a subscription by the United States of 1500
shares in the capital stock of the Chesapeake, and Del-
aware Canal; the bill appropriating \$150,000 for the
extension of the Cumberland Road from the Ohio to the
Muskingum; and the bill making Castine (Me.) a
port of entry. The Bill respecting Piracy has also pas-
sed; so also amended as to include only the building of
ten additional Sloops of War.

"The bill for the occupation of the Territory of the
Oregon fell through by being laid on the table in the
Senate. There were several other bills, which had
passed one or the other House, which are lost by not
having been acted upon in the other."

By information received from Washington, we
have very good reason to believe that John Randolph
has not challenged Mr. Webster to fight a duel. Our
informant was so assured by one of the Congressional
Representatives from Massachusetts. There have how-
ever been differences, but they are amicably adjusted.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

We have not been able to insert the President's In-
augural Address the present week, without excluding
many small articles which could not well be spared.
It is of a conciliating character, and occupies nearly
two columns in small type. By the kindness of our
correspondent at Washington, we have the pleasure
of laying before our readers the most interesting cir-
cumstances attending the Inauguration.

Washington, March 5, 1825.
DEAR SIR,—Yesterday was transacted a most im-
portant event for this nation—the inauguration of its
PRESIDENT. The scene was equally simple and sub-
lime; and I did not wonder that it should engage the
intense interest of all who were so fortunate as to gain
admission within the walls of the Representatives' Hall;
for though every spot where a foot could be
placed was occupied, there were thousands around the
Capitol, who were unable to enjoy the ceremony. If
the weather of the morning and of the day affords any
augury for the character of Mr. Adams' administration,
it will be cloudy indeed, for never could Addison
have said with more truth of any day than of yesterday,
"The dawn is overcast—the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day."

Nor was there, as the superstitious wished, any break-
ing forth of a brilliant sun at the moment of the assump-
tion of the Presidential office.
At twelve o'clock, while all were anxiously wait-
ing, Mr. Adams entered, supported by the Marshal of
this District, and was immediately recognized by his
very bald head, so smooth and polished, as I had almost
said to reflect surrounding objects. At any rate, he
occasionally remarked that he had a much more "pol-
ished head" than Gen. Jackson, who is distinguished by
his thick grey hair. In the train of the President
elect, followed the principal officers of government, the
Senate, &c. Mr. Adams ascended (his dress was black)
the Speaker's chair, took out his manuscript, and be-
gan to read his Address. His voice possesses a degree
of melody, though in using it he had a little of that
which is technically called a tone. It was firm and
clear, while at the same time I could distinctly per-
ceive across the Hall the trembling of the leaves of the
manuscript. If he does not "hold the reins of govern-
ment" with more steadiness than he did his Inaugural
Address, they will shake indeed; but who would not
falter in such circumstances? He was about to take
upon him a burden weighty enough for the strongest
intellectual and physical man that ever sprang from
the hand of creating power. With one hand the paper
was held, while the other was engaged in considerable
gesture. These gestures were often expressive, but

there was no one so much so, (for there was no one
like it) as when, near the conclusion, he declared with
a most emphatic voice and a most emphatic manner,
"Except the Lord keep the City, the watchman
watcheth but in vain." Then it was, the eloquent
Ruler of our country raised his arm, and pointing to-
wards heaven with all that earnestness, which the
greatness of the occasion, combined with a sense of his
own dependence on God, seemed to inspire, COMMIT-
TED TO GOD his "own fate and the future destinies
of his country."

The living manner, the speaking soul, the mighty
effect with which this was delivered, in the presence
of the various representatives of the people, and the
people themselves—all lost in the fire side reading.
It thrilled me through. There was at the conclusion a
powerful burst of applause throughout the house. Mr.
Adams now stepped down to the floor of the house,
and standing opposite Judge Marshall, read in a loud
and well heard voice the oath of office from a volume
of the Laws of the Union, and then kissed the volume
of divine truth, presented him by Judge Marshall.—
This act was succeeded by another burst of applause
from the spectators, which was re-echoed by the roar
of cannon without the walls of the capitol. Then
congratulations were exchanged with President Adams
by his predecessor and other great men present,
none of whom seemed to take his hand with greater
cordiality, accompanied with the truest dignity, than
Gen. Jackson. In the judgment of the sober and am-
able observer of human character, as well as of the
busy and successful politician, he has by his recent con-
duct elevated himself to a moral height, transcending
even that which, as the heroic defender of his country,
he has so honourably gained.

This contest, which has given birth to so many an-
gry feelings, and has wasted so much invaluable time,
is now settled; and it is to be hoped that the liberty
of the press will never again be abused to so disagree-
able an extent, and for such a length of time, as it has
been for the two or three years which have gone by.—
Let the church of God pray that the same arm which
protects her in her enjoyments and privileges, may be
extended for the preservation of our beloved country,
and that she may merit the benediction of that people
whose God is the Lord.

FOURTH OF MARCH.

The day of the Inauguration of JOHN QUINCY
ADAMS as President of the United States, was wel-
comed in this city with many demonstrations of joy.
Salutes of artillery were fired at intervals through the
day. Many rich tables were spread by private citizens,
and frequented by numerous guests: while, to give the
subject an air of more general interest, a sumptuous
public dinner was provided at Faneuil Hall, at which
the Hon. Wm. Gray presided. The Hall was decora-
ted in a rare style of splendor, and the whole scene
derived additional interest from the introduction of
three beautiful Odes, by Percival, Sprague and Wells;
all of them residents in this city.

SUMMARY.

The next Cabinet.—We have before us, says the
editor of the Baltimore Patriot, two letters from
Washington, which state as matter of certainty, that
Mr. Adams' four Secretaries will be as follows:—
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Secretary of State; Rich-
ard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury;
James Barbour, of Virginia, Secretary of War;
S. L. Southard, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.
Of the six Presidents of the United States elected
since the organization of the Federal Government, one
only has deceased.—Of the ten Governors of Massa-
chusetts elected under our existing Constitution one
only is now living.

Choctaw Treaty.—The National Journal states
that the Choctaws formed a treaty on the 20th of last
month with our government, in which they have ceded
all their land lying east of a line drawn from near Fort
Smith due south to Red River. The United States
are to pay the Indians 6000 dollars annually for ever,
and to remove all white men who have settled west of
the line.

Arrival of Commodore Porter.—The U. S. ship
John Adams, Capt. Dallas, from Key West, bound to
Washington City, with Com. Porter on board, anchored
in Lynnhaven Bay, on Saturday morning, and the
wind being ahead, came up into Hampton Roads yester-
day evening, when an exchange of salutes took
place between her and the North Carolina, 74, lying
in the Roads.

The Washington Gazette, and several other papers
state, on what they deem sufficient authority, that Mr.
De Witt Clinton has declined the offer of an appoint-
ment as Ambassador to England.

To Major Generals Brown, Scott, Macomb, Harrison,
Gaines, P. B. Porter, and Brig. General Miller. The
President of the U. S. on the 26th ult. presented the
Gold Medals voted to them by Resolutions of Congress,
for gallantry and good conduct in the Battles of Chip-
ewa, Niagara, Erie, Plattsburg and the Thames, in
Upper Canada, during the late war.

The Coronation of Pomare III, king of Tahiti, one
of the Society islands, took place in April last, and
was made a solemn and religious festival.

The number of miles of post-road in N. H. says the
Portsmouth Journal, is 2201. Amount of postage on
letters, \$13,760; newspapers, \$903. Expenses of
transportation, pay of Post-masters, &c. \$14,835—
\$172 more than the receipts.

The Legislature of Virginia have directed the keeper
of the Penitentiary to deliver, for the use of the
Colonists at Liberia, in Africa, implements of hus-
bandry, &c. to the value of \$500.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed the 1st
day of April next to be observed as a day of Fasting
and Prayer.

In the case of *Mary Pease vs. Lewis Stetson*, for a
breach of promise, tried at Portland a few days
since, the sum of \$8500 was awarded to the plaintiff.

The British brig Gen. Brock, on the night of the
15th ult. while lying at the Falls 9 miles below Wil-
lington, N. C. was totally consumed by fire, with all
her cargo, consisting of 1000 barrels of turpentine, and
2000 lbs of cotton. It was reported that two men be-
longing to the vessel, were afterwards missed.

On the 12th of February a fire broke out in St.
Thomas, West India, which destroyed more than 500
houses, including the small ones belonging to the ne-
groes.—More than 500 families were left homeless
and penniless—many were reduced from affluence to
sudden poverty.

Shocking Accident.—We are informed that on
Friday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Murphy, Foreman of
Mr. Crownshield's Woollen Factory, in Danvers,
being engaged in the Filling Mill while the rest of the
hands were at supper, was found dead on their return,
under the wheel, crushed and mangled in a most dread-
ful manner. It is supposed he accidentally fell into the
looms, while attending to some of the machinery
which was out of order. He was about 40 years of
age, and a native of Ireland.—*Salem Reg.*

Bellows Falls, March 7.—Within a few days, two
double sleighs with the horses attached, have been lost
in attempting to cross the Connecticut river on the ice.
One belonging to a Mr. Hall, in passing from Claremont
to Weathersfield; and the other, in going from
Walpole to Westminster. It was owned by Mr. Henry
Lake, of Saxton's Village.

On the 14th ult. Mr. Thomas Dunham, of Copley
township, Ohio, was instantly killed by the fall of a tree.
Desha, who was lately convicted of the murder of
Mr. Baker, but to whom a new trial had been granted,
is said to have broken jail and escaped.

A scandalous conspiracy was lately concerted by a
negro and daughter against a white man in New York
city; charging him with seduction, and instituting a
legal process against him, both civil and criminal, for
the purpose of extorting money. The jury returned a
verdict for the defendant, and the conspirators have
been indicted for their vile conduct.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. George Carpenter to Miss Mary B.
Oliver; Mr. Joseph R. Warren, printer, to Miss Eliza-
beth T. Haley, of Bisleford, Me.
In Quincy, Mr. Jonathan Whittington to Miss Nab-
by, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Copland.
In Andover, Rev. Ebenezer Poor, Pastor of the
Second Church in Beverly, to Miss Clarissa Abbott.
In Philadelphia, Mr. George H. Hart, one of the
Editors of the United States Gazette, to Elizabeth C.,
daughter of the late Dr. Robert M. Graham.
In New Orleans, Wm. Bagley, Esq. of Covington,
to Miss Mary Merritt, late of Boston.
In Washington, 3d inst. the Hon. Robert Allen,
Member of Congress, from the State of Tennessee, to
Miss Aletha Vanhorne, daughter of the late Archibald
V. Esq. of Prince George's County, formerly a mem-
ber of Congress from Maryland.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Henry L. Barnes, formerly of Ports-
mouth, N. H. 32; James Clark, child of Mr. George
Darracott, 3;—At Rainsford island, Mrs. Mary Scrib-
ner, 25. On the 4th inst. Mr. Joseph Wales, 21.
In Newton, Mr. Phineas Jenkinson, 80.—In Hing-
ham, George Miles, 5, son of the late George M. Esq.
of Baltimore.—In Scituate, 3d inst. Mr. James Harvey
Jacob, 39.—In Weymouth, Capt. Charles Leach, 32.
In Newburyport, Jonas Marsh, Esq. 99; Mrs. Sarah, wid-
ow of the late Gen. Jonathan Titcomb, 84.—In Salem,
widow Abigail Garrett, 47.—In Nanuet, widow
Ennice Brock, 83; Miss Judith Wilcox, 73; widow
Ennice Fitch, 82; widow Phoebe Newbegin, 94; widow
Lydia Fostick, 95 y. and 6 mo.—In Topsfield,
Mrs. Lucy Peabody, widow of Mr. John P. 90 y. and
10 1-2 mo.—In New-Bedford, the venerable James
Davis, 89, a minister in the Society of Friends.—In
Weymouth, March 5, Capt. Charles Leach, 32.
In Amherst, Feb. 27, Mary, daughter of the Rev.
President Humphrey, aged four & a half years.
In Haverhill, N. H. Gen. John Montgomery, 61.—
In New York, Capt. J. Huntress, a native of the State
of Maine.—In Boxford, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of Capt.
Jacob Gould, 93.—At Niagara, Capt. Robert M'Ken-
namy Harrison, of the U. S. Army, 32.—At Holmes'
Hole, Capt. John Jones, of Portland, late of the Albi-
on.—In Providence, R. I. Mrs. Lydia Newel, relict
of Robert N. Esq. 75.—In Cumberland, R. I. Mrs.
Sarah Hill, 88.—In Lancaster, Mrs. Eliza D. wife of
Dr. George Baker, and daughter of the late Mr. Daniel
Hastings, of Newton, 24.—At Port au Prince,
Jan. 16, Mr. Rutland Raymond, formerly of West-
ford, Mass. 26.
In Fryburg, on Saturday morning, 13th ultimo, Mr.
Henry Gordon, 42. His death was occasioned by the
falling of a tree, which struck him on his head and
brought him down instantly; he however lived 8
days after he received the fatal stroke.

In Palmer, Mr. James Richardson, aged nearly 100,
a native of Scotland. He was an enlisted soldier dur-
ing life, under King George II, and deserted the Brit-
ish army at Saratoga in the French War.

In Danville the following persons belonging to the
same family have died of consumption since January
22, 1824. The first were two children, James With-
am, aged 22, and Mary, 17—next the parents, Ezra
and Mary Ann Witham, about 55—afterwards two chil-
dren, Ezra, 19, and Eliza, 22. The father and the two
latter children died during the past month. Three chil-
dren still survive, two of them in a feeble state of health.

Lately in Uppingham, Eng. aged 74, Peter Roberts.
He had a great dislike to the fair sex, and would not
suffer attendance from them upon any occasion. A
few years back he had the misfortune to suffer much
pain by a corn on his toe; and his patience not being
quite so great as his pain, he soon despatched the affair
altogether, by chopping off the toe with a hatchet.

At Weinheim, on the Rhine, in Germany, on the
12th November last, the Rev. SAMUEL FISHER DAR-
BACH, of Philadelphia, aged 26. He was a graduate
of Nassau Hall, New Jersey, and was licensed by the
Presbytery of Philadelphia, in the fall of 1823.

Suddenly, on the 23d ult. on the road, within about
half a mile of his residence in Raymond, Me. Mr. Robert
Thurlow, aged 46. The deceased left home very
early on the above morning for Yarmouth, with a load
of timber, and in apparent good health; and was found
in about two hours afterwards, lying behind his team,
on his left side, with his head in his right hand, with-
out any appearance of having suffered any bodily agony
in the dreadful moment of dissolution.

Deaths in New York, week before last, 146.—Con-
sumption, 27.—Small-pox, 2.—Old-age, 14.—Infla-
mation of the Chest, 13.—Influenza, 5.—Pleurisy, 6.
—Peripneumony, 7.

In Philadelphia, 56.—Consumption, 7.—Small-pox,
0.—Fever, 4.—Inflammation of the Chest, 8.

NEW BOOK—SCOTT'S LETTERS.

THIS day is published, by S. T. ARMSTRONG,
Letters and Papers of the late Rev. Thomas
Scott, D. D. (author of the Commentary on the Bible)
never before published in this country; with occasional
observations, by John Scott.

This work makes a neat 12mo volume, of 324 pages,
and about the same size as the Boston edition of his
life; and is embellished with a likeness of the author.
Price 1 dollar in boards.

It will shortly be for sale at the Bookstores of Port-
land, Portsmouth, Salem, Hartford, and New

POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.
OLD TIMES—NO. II.

His purified spirit had taken its flight,
To the home of the saints, in the realms of light;
But his pale form we bore, dejected and slow,
To the place where all the living must go;
And with heart-felt grief made its bed by the side,
Of his motionless, but once beautiful bride,
That stirred not a limb, nor felt a tear start,
At the coming of one she had loved from the heart,
Ere the stern one, that heeds not beauty's bloom
Or devotion's breath, laid her cold in the tomb.

Think ye their spirits, when they were meeting
In the world of love, had such a greeting?
Oh no! for if tears ever spring from the heart,
'Tis when spirits unite never more to part;
Wrapt in joy and affection which none can sever,
Their hearts must beat high, and must beat forever!

Think ye their son can ever forget
How he wept o'er their graves in fond regret?
Oh no! full well, tho' his hairs are grey,
Recalls to him that dark and sorrowful day,
When he sat by their grave to weep and sigh,
And the prayer of the orphan rose on high!

Perishing bones! Yes—I must come,
When a few days have passed in sorrow;
And, shrouded in death's joyless gloom,
Await a bright and endless morn.
And what if ye are perishing,
Giving luxuriance to the sod!

The hour shall come when ye shall spring,
And worship at the throne of God.
Ye are of Earth—but ye were wed
To spirit by the Former's hand;
Then pay ye in that lowly bed,
A visit to your native land,—
And stay, with quiet slumbers blest,
Until the hour when ye shall waken
In your bright realms of love and rest,
Where the freed spirit's flight is taken.

And that dark stream—how doth it glide
Unceasingly and cheerless by!
Yet far away on yonder side,
What blooming prospects meet the eye—
Oh who of life's vain scenes so fond,
Can stand where death's dark waters flow,
And gaze upon the world beyond,
Nor feel one ardent wish to go!

Oh why those gloomy banks
Are there so few that dare to stand,
And gaze on those triumphing ranks
That worship in that holy land!
Why is it that so many shrink
Affrighted from that daring view?
And tremble, when compelled to think
Of bidding this vain world adieu!

Is it that earth can glow and shine
With splendors purer far than Heaven?
Or hath she some enchanting shrine,
That merits all the heart hath given?
Or is it not the fear, the dread,
Which thoughts of future worlds inspire,
In hearts where God hath never shed
A lovelier love and warmer fire!

Come on, my soul. For thou shalt look,
Till thou canst gaze unshaken there—
See leaning on that holy book,
Celestial Faith, how pure and fair!
She was Elijah's charioteer,
She girds up every saint when starting;
She wiped away my mother's tear,
And cheered my father when departing.

Supreme Disposer! let me plead,
For blessings which I merit not,
And oh that each unholy deed,
Which I have done, could be forgot!
On thee, Indulgent God! I cast
My guilty soul with all her stains;
O raise me by thy grace at last,
Where my divine Redeemer reigns.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

A bark was asleep on the summer sea,
Floating serenely and silently—
Wave and ripple alike were not,
And the breath of heaven its wing forgot,
And slept on the breast of the waters still,
As if it never had might or will—
And the moonlight lay on the ocean's bosom,
Like a fairy at rest in a heather bloom,
And its ray shot down where the Naiads lave,
Unbent by the ripple, unbroke by the wave—
And air and ocean seem'd blest in one,
So calmly the light on the waters shone;
And the motionless bark seem'd hung on high,
Like one dark cloud in a beautiful sky—
And a stranger on earth would have deem'd it had
wings,

And was numbered among the ethereal things—
Though the purple muller swam near it still,
And the waters beneath it were cold and chill.
I thought it was thus at life's shaded even,
The hope of the Christian is light from heaven:
And though his frail bark may be still on the sea,
He seemeth not earthly—but sainted and free.
The world beneath him is all forgot,
His heart is in heaven—he heeds it not.

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.
REMARKS ON GENERAL FAULTS IN THE
DELIVERY OF SERMONS.

(Concluded.)
IV. I notice faults in the expression of the countenance. In good delivery much depends on the countenance. This is the visible index of the soul, which the hearer watches with interest, when it is expressive of the operations going on within the mind. In earnest conversation the countenance kindles, the eye flashes, and the whole features are animated. How rarely does this appear, as it ought, in the pulpit.

One very common fault is, such a close confinement to notes, that the expression of countenance, if there be any, is entirely lost to the assembly. This is one of the disadvantages of reading sermons. When the speaker can steadily look his audience in the face, he will throw more life and expression into his countenance, and keep up the heads of his duller hearers, *auribus erectis*.

A common fault is, want of steadiness of the eye. When the eye is rolling in wild, confused irregularity, it expresses nothing but embar-

assment. The eye should move deliberately, when it moves at all;—and there should be such power over it, that it can at times be fixed in expressive firmness. Sometimes there is a kind of vacant, unmeaning stare. This may arise from the fear of looking an audience in the face. It is an evil, which should be avoided. With the message of God on his lips, the minister of the gospel should not shrink from looking his hearers directly in the face. It will add point and effect to what he utters. They will see and feel that the means

them.
Another defect is the gathering of a frown upon the brow, where pity and concern should sit depicted. It gives an unfavorable impression; and misrepresents the real feelings of the preacher's heart. The opposite to this is an aspect of levity. A smile on the countenance of him, who is beseeching dying men to be reconciled to God, will destroy the solemnity of his address, and prevent the effect, which might have been produced.

V. Faults in emphasis are deserving more attention, than I can now bestow on the subject. I need not attempt to prove, that much of the life of good delivery depends on a proper management of emphatic force. One common defect is, an almost entire neglect of emphasis. I mean rhetorical emphasis. There is the emphasis of accent, which dwells on syllables, and is a more periodic stress of voice. When there is a stress laid upon a word, it is often the wrong word. It is known to every good writer, that there are certain words, which should be made prominent, in order to give full force to the thought expressed in a sentence. There is no way in which the attention can be arrested, and fixed on such important words, but by a well laid emphasis. Some have a periodic emphasis, which returns at certain times, whether the sense requires it or not—& this is not infrequent. Connected with the faults of emphasis are those of inflexion. Here errors are numerous almost as the periods in a discourse. The sense cannot be well expressed, unless the vocal inflexions are correct. Some are partial to the rising inflexion, and others to the falling, just as the habit has been formed. The inflexions of voice are founded in nature, and in conversation they will generally be correct. Sometimes the arrangement of the words in a sentence is such that we shall find it difficult to understand what the speaker means, if his inflexions are not correct. Where the inflexions are rightly managed, there is a pleasing variety of delicate modulation—and an easy apprehension of the speaker's whole meaning. In reading we often find ambiguous sentences. Were the author to utter such sentences with the correct inflexion of voice, the true sense would be obvious at once.

In reading the scriptures and hymns, the most numerous mistakes consist in wrong inflexions.—In delivering their own compositions few manifest very striking skill in this part of delivery.
These are some of the common, the frequent faults, which occur in the pulpit. They are such as generally result from mistaking a bad example, or from the careless forming of bad habits. All these defects may be persevering attention be corrected. They should be pointed out by the fidelity of careful and plain hearted criticism—and be overcome by patient continuance in rhetorical drilling.
So far as these faults in delivery interfere with a preacher's usefulness and influence, duty requires him to labour to avoid them. And so far as he avoids them from motives of duty, from a sincere desire of increasing his usefulness and not his popularity, he will approximate towards the excellence of that preacher, whom the poet would describe, as

"Simple, grave, sincere;
In doctrine uncorrupt; in language plain,
And plain in manner; decent, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture; much impressed
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And anxious mainly that the flock he feeds
May feel it too; affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty men."

MENTOR.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.
LETTERS TO A SISTER.
NO. I.

My dear Sister—I am by no means disposed to deny that you possess an amiable temper, how can I! The uniform kindness you express toward every member of the circle in which you move, and especially towards those who sustain the most endearing relations to you, bears sufficient testimony to the goodness of your heart. The sympathy you discover in the pains and pleasures of all around you, fairly entitles you to their esteem, and even to their warmest affections.

But are you not aware how much you are indebted for this, to the instructions and bright examples of our parents? With such a pattern of all that is lovely in character, as was ever present to your eyes while our dear mother lived; and with those accents of tenderness that always flowed from her lips and have scarcely yet died upon our ears, it is strange that the daughter who bears her image, should copy some of her glowing excellencies, even while the principle of piety from which they sprang in the original, is wanting in the transcript! In her, love to God was the foundation of virtue. In you, admiration of the effects flowing from active beneficence leads to whatever is amiable in deportment. In her, the spirit of God wrought each lovely disposition. In you, education has formed a pleasing resemblance of those dispositions. She admired the whole character of Christ. You admire a few traits of his character. She aspired after perfect conformity to God. You aspire to so much conformity as will secure to you the same respect as she enjoyed. She mourned over her deficiencies. You glory in your virtues. She was meek, patient and kind for Christ's sake. You, make yourself lovely for your own sake.

These are counterfeit coins. The eye alone, cannot distinguish them from the genuine. The assayers balance is necessary to detect them. There are counterfeit virtues also. The eye may be deceived by them;—but "the law and the testimony" ascertains their true character. Laid in this balance, every virtue that has not the fear of God for its basis, will prove light and useless. Now, my dear sister, I appeal to you, whether it be your habitual aim to honor God by the virtues you cherish, whether you refer to his law as the standard of your feelings and conduct, whether to please him, be your first and last object, whether he be holy as he is, and to be a laborer together with him, be your constant aim? Are you not rather studious to conform to the standard of public opinion, to count the favor of your fellow creatures, and to secure the honor that cometh from man only?

And you ought not to forget, that much of what is amiable or perverse in disposition, depends on animal organization. Though we are endowed with spirits that will live forever, we are also animals, and are subject to similar varieties of temperament as other and inferior classes of animals. Many of our amiable sym-

pathies may be accounted for perfectly on this principle. Mary, as you well know, is by nature, one of the most untoward of her sex; she is irritable, obstinate, and scarcely ever in good humor with herself or with others. This was her character from earliest childhood. None loved her. All were delighted to vex her. And since she has fled to Christ for salvation and given satisfactory evidence of a renewed heart, these original traits of character will occasionally discover themselves, in despite of her resolutions, and tears of penitence. But, is she not a pattern of humility? Can you doubt whether the change, though imperfect yet, is radical? And can you believe that her struggles against her unhappy dispositions evince no other principle in her bosom than governs her lovely sister Laura! This, your favorite companion, was from infancy the delight of all who knew her. A smile ever sat on her countenance. Nothing, unless the sufferings of some contumacious friend, discomposed her;—and whatever she could do to render others happy, she did with joyous alacrity. But, with all her loveliness, you well know the lightness with which she treats every religious subject; the dread she has for Christian society, her supreme devotion to the charms of her person, and her fondness for the luscious sweets of flattery. Grace only, gives to Mary such qualities as render her society pleasant. Laura derives her fascinations from nature. The one vigorously exerts herself to subdue an evil temper, and employs her time in doing good; the other has no struggle to maintain with her temper, and no taste for the self-denying habits of her sister. She lives only to be adored!

Your brother, &c. ARTHUR.

CHEROKEE NATION.

It affords us much pleasure to learn of the prosperity and happiness of our fellow citizens, the Cherokees. The experiment which has been so successfully tried among them of late, proves most conclusively how capable they are of advancement in all that is noble, or learned, or good. Americans surely ought to rejoice to call them brethren; and those who look upon them as inferior to white men, either in the original endowments of intellect, or in the power of making high attainments in knowledge, or in moral principle, so far as they have been favored with religious privileges, only betray their own ignorance, prejudice and pride.

We have been led to these remarks by a communication from Mr. JOHN RIDGE, Member of the National Committee of the Cherokees, which we are happy to insert in our columns. It comprises the Constitution of a Moral and Literary Society recently formed among them; and also a number of judicious observations by Mr. Ridge. It will be seen in the course of his remarks, that the Cherokees already have an Alphabet of their own invention, and are about establishing a National Academy of a high order. Who can wish them anything but success!

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This Society shall be called "The Moral and Literary Society of the Cherokee Nation."
2. The object of this Society shall be, the suppression of vice, the encouragement of morality, and the general improvement of this Nation. Also to unite in fidelity the citizens of this Nation to the true interest of their country, and for supporting the government and laws thereof.

3. Every person entitled to membership shall be required to practice the strictest morality.
4. Any person subscribing and paying the sum of one dollar or upwards annually, shall be a member of this Society; or the sum of five dollars or upwards, at one time, shall be a member for life.

5. The business of this Society shall be conducted by a Board of Managers, consisting of a President, three Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian, and ten other members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.
6. A Library shall be purchased from the funds of the Society, under the direction of the Board.

7. The Books composing the Library shall be such as treat on Morality, History, Religion, Jurisprudence, and general Literature.

8. The board shall meet semi-annually, or oftener if necessary, at a time and place specified by themselves, and shall have power to call special meetings, to make their own by-laws, to fill vacancies that may occur in their own body, and to transact other necessary business.

9. At the meetings, the President shall preside: and in his absence the eldest of the Vice Presidents; and if all of them be absent, the oldest member of the Board present.

10. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to record the doings of the Society, to carry on the necessary correspondence, and to prepare a Report, to be presented at the annual meetings. The Treasurer and Librarian shall have the charge of all the monies paid into the treasury of the Society, and shall present his accounts annually, to be audited by a Committee chosen for the purpose.

11. The managers of this Society shall have power, whenever thought proper, to appoint an agent, or agents, to solicit subscriptions and donations.

12. There shall be a general meeting of this Society annually at New-Town, on the 3d Monday in October, when a Discourse, suitable to the occasion, shall be delivered by a member previously appointed,—a new Board of Managers chosen, and other business of the Society transacted.

13. This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the members present. The subscribers to the foregoing Constitution assembled in the Legislative Chamber, in New-Town, on the 5th Nov. 1821, and proceeded to the choice of officers, agreeable to the provisions made and therein expressed.—Hon. Col. WALTER S. ADAIR in the chair; ELIJAH HICKS, Clerk of Va. Council, Sec'y. pro tem. On motion of Mr. Ridge, proceeded to the choice of the Board of Managers, and the following, after some balloting, were appointed accordingly.

Col. Walter S. Adair, President.
Hon. Jas. Daniel, Judge Superior Court, 1st Vice Pres.
Elijah Hicks, Clerk Va. Council, 2d Vice Pres.
Lewis Ross, Merchant, 3d Vice Pres.
Elias Boudinot, Corresponding Secretary.
A. McCoy, Clerk Va. Com. Treasurer & Librarian.
John Ross, Pres. Na. Committee.

Richard Taylor, Member of Na. Committee.
Capt. Geo. Hicks,
John Ridge, Member of Na. Committee.
David Brown,
Jos. Crutchfield,
David Van, Member of Na. Com.

Wm. Williams,
Samuel Adair,
Maj. Geo. M. Waters.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, Resolved that David Brown be, and is hereby appointed, to deliver an Oration in the English and Cherokee Languages, at the 1st anniversary of this Society, on the 3d Monday in Oct. 1822; and in case of absence, by sickness or otherwise, John Ridge will act in his place.

On motion of John Ridge, unanimously Resolved, that the President be invested with power from time to time, as the exigencies of the Society shall require, to appoint an agent or agents to solicit subscriptions and donations, in money or in kind.

On motion of Mr. E. Boudinot, Resolved, that John Ridge be, and is hereby appointed, to prepare the Constitution and the present doings of this Society for publication, and to make additional remarks, calculated to inform the friends of Aborigine civilization, the state of improvement in this Nation.

On motion of Mr. Elias Boudinot, Resolved, that the above specified documents be transmitted to the Editors of the "Boston Recorder and Telegraph" for publication, and the Editors thereof, are respectfully requested to insert them in their columns.
The Society adjourned at 10 o'clock, P. M. During the session of the late Legislative Council of the Nation, the foregoing Constitution was presented by a Committee previously chosen for the purpose; and was accepted. The friends of the Society conceived its establishment would have a beneficial influence on the

citizens generally, who were capable of enjoying the benefits of a literary reposit. It has been well received; and gentlemen of the first respectability have approved of it, and have enrolled their names in the list of members. The word *Literary* is used as a part of the Society's denomination. As it is not intended, it is presumed it will not be expected, that eloquent dissertations on general science, or literary discoveries, will emanate from this infant society. Its disposition to improve, and hold the fond connexion of *fraternity* with other societies in the U. S. of the kind, will be an excitement to its members, to drink as plentifully, as their means will admit, from scientific fountains already opened, and as others shall flow in future times.

The late Council resolved to establish a National Academy at New-Town, the Cherokee seat of government. An edifice for the Academy is to be built of brick, forty feet square, two stories high, with four chimneys, and eight fire places. The lower room will be furnished with sufficient seats and desks for the convenience of students.

The Cherokee language is now reduced to a system. Mr. George Guess, a Cherokee who does not understand the English, has invented alphabetical characters, consisting of 86, each being a sound, or syllable. In this way the Indians now correspond with their Arkansas brethren with facility. The Legislature, in consideration of the benefit which Mr. Guess has conferred to the Nation, by reducing and forming the language into system, resolved that a silver medal, bearing a suitable inscription, be procured and presented to him, as a testimonial of their gratitude to him for his useful discovery.—The limits of a newspaper column would not be competent, to admit a full account of this Nation's improvement. The effects of the laudable policy of the General Government and the Missionary Societies of the U. S. are strikingly displayed in almost every family of this Nation.

How long they will be permitted to enjoy these benefits, time only will show. Civilization has shed the beams of gladness among this people. Religion's lamp is seen to illuminate the darkness of ignorance. The Indians know their value, and with fond delight, anticipate a time, when liberality will place them on a footing with other nations, whose merits have not been sacrificed by prejudice on oblivion's altar. As long as republican consistency is respected by the U. States, may we still expect the last relics of the Aborigine race, will yet enjoy a shelter under the General Government's protection. The wilderness begins to "bud and blossom as the rose." The Cherokees are now decidedly convinced, that civilization is by far preferable to a hunter's life. Surrounded, as they are, by the American people, they are proud to acknowledge their connexion with the U. States, to adopt her principles, and model their incipient government on a republican basis. The Cherokees are connected with the U. States by friendly ties. They derive their prosperity, bounties, and securities from her; and they perfectly depend on her magnanimity. It is true we possess less power, but our rights as a nation are not the less. Tyranny alone can be guilty of disrespect to an unequal alliance; but political economy will respect its connexions, with frugal care.

Yours respectfully, JOHN RIDGE.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

OBITUARY OF A MINISTER.

Died at Holliston, Feb. 3d, Rev. JOSEPHUS WHEATON, pastor of the church in that town, aged 37.

"His sun is gone down while it was yet day." A mind so richly furnished, and a heart so devoted to God, were fondly expected to have been intended for longer duration on earth, to instruct mankind and elevate their affections and purposes. But his friends know that his pretensions did by no means equal his deserts; and the humility of his life would ill accord with exaggerated eulogy after his death. His church and people, by whom he was peculiarly respected and beloved, lament the loss of a minister who united great zeal for the interests of morality and religion among them, with an affectionate and conciliating deportment. Though he cultivated a taste for general knowledge, and watched and prayed in behalf of the cause of Christ at large, yet his own people were the first object of his attention. His preparations for the pulpit were anxious and faithful; and his exertions on the Sabbath were attended with even too much expense to his constitution, as was seen by others and suspected by himself.

His brethren in the ministry with whom he was most intimately associated, weep "that they can see his face no more." They beheld in him a mind of the first order, both for the acquisition and retention of knowledge; and that he was still cultivating it, with an industry which never tired. It is believed that there has seldom been witnessed such concern to improve every hour and moment; yet scarcely a day closed without his lamenting that he had not better improved his time. His standard of excellence was set so high in almost every respect, that while others were admiring his attainments, he was mourning over his deficiencies. It was the delight of his Christian friends to join with him in his devotional exercises; and knowing his life, they felt as if listening to "the fervent prayer of the righteous man." But he often carried these peculiar sensations, by the anxiety he felt and expressed respecting his own state. Such was the true temper of his soul—it was not affected and "voluntary humility." In a word, it appeared to human view, that useful as he was already, he was one of those whom Divine Providence was still training by an extraordinary moral and intellectual discipline, for the happiest exertions of usefulness to the church and the world. He was buried on the 10th February, Rev. Mr. Ide of Medway preached the funeral discourse, from Psalm 77th, verse 19th. "Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy footsteps are not known." The character which he gave of the deceased was just and interesting.

His bereaved partner, to whom this dispensation is peculiarly affecting, saw deposited in the same grave her affectionate and endeared husband, and an interesting child, Cynthia Louisa Wheaton, aged 2 years.

SAUGUS CLASSICAL SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

H. WILBUR respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes to open his Seminary on the LAST Wednesday in April, with the following classification and terms.

Third Class, at \$6 per quarter.
Their studies will consist of Orthography and Definitions of English Primitives, Reading, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, and the use of the Globes. Second Class, at \$8 per quarter.

Besides pursuing some former studies, this class will learn Ancient Geography, Latin Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Elements of Criticism, elementary branches of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. First Class, at \$10 per quarter.

To the further prosecution of some previous studies will be added Latin, Greek Grammar and Testament, Astronomy, Elements of Natural History, of Chemistry, of Mineralogy, and of Botany, Intellectual Philosophy, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, and Moral Philosophy.

The pupils who have them can bring the same books which have been used in this Seminary, and others that are needed will be furnished at 20 per cent discount from the retail prices.

Access can now be given to a choice Astronomical and Philosophical apparatus, and a select Library of Books, adapted to female improvement.

A suitable regard will always be paid to the opinions and feelings of parents, guardians, and pupils respecting the branches of education to be pursued or omitted. Unwearied pains will be taken to inspire a thirst for knowledge, to cultivate the understanding, and fix ideas rather than mere words in the minds of the pupils.

Certificate Diplomas will be given to pupils, whose proficiency and good deportment shall merit them. With the assistance which Mr. Wilbur will constantly have, he hopes to render this Seminary acceptable and useful to the public.

P. S. Board may be had on reasonable terms in difficult families. Provision exists that a part of the tuition bills of indigent pupils may be abated. It is expected that the place will soon be accommodated with a stage and a mail. Saugus, Feb. 22. 1825.

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* In issuing the above works it is the object of the publishers to elevate the style of books in typographical execution; and they have expectation that Teachers and School Committees, on examination, will be disposed to patronize them.

THE ADAMS FEMALE SEMINARY

THIS Academy is situated on a new lot in the house in Londonderry, N. H. near the Pinkerton Academy, and is endowed with funds to ensure its permanency. It has a sign of the Trustees and Teachers to whom the sign of the Trustees and Teachers is given, and such a course of studies as will afford increasing confidence in the utility of the Seminary.

This Seminary will be continued under the patronage and instruction of Miss Z. P. G. Adams, who will be assisted by experienced instructors. It is opened for the reception of Young Ladies on the 20th of April next. The term of study will be thirty weeks, including a vacation of two weeks preceding the second Wednesday of April.

There will be three regular classes, to wit: Junior, Middle and Senior Classes. Those not qualified to enter the junior class, may be prepared for the Junior Class, by attending the preparatory classes, for such a number of weeks as may be necessary.

For entrance into the Junior Class, a knowledge of Modern Geography and English Grammar will be necessary. The principal books to be used by this class, will be Colburn's Arithmetic, Woodbridge's larger Geography, Adams' Grammar and Exercises, and Blair's Rhetoric.

It is expected that those who enter the Junior Class will be well acquainted with the Junior Class, and will be able to review Rhetoric, they will study the Compend of History, Goodrich's History of the United States, Watts on the Improvement of the Mind, and Conversations on Natural Philosophy.

For admission in the Senior Class, a knowledge of the Junior and middle classes will be required. A rapid review of some of the above mentioned principal books to be studied.—Goodrich's Compend of the History of England, Evans's Compend of the History of the United States, and the structure, Playfair's Euclid, and Wilkins' Grammar.

All the classes will have particular attention paid to Reading, Defining, Penmanship, Geography, History and Scripture History. Each Young Lady is requested to take with her a Bible, an English Dictionary, Thomson's Seasons, and such other books as may possess relating to any of the studies pursued in the regular classes.

The institution is furnished with a valuable Apparatus, and the senior and middle classes have opportunity to attend a course of extensive study.

Tuition.—For the preparatory classes, at \$3 for twelve weeks; for the three regular classes, at \$4, to be paid at entrance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, on reasonable terms.—Books and stationery on a bill secured near the Academy, at Boston prices.

* It is important that the pupils should be at the commencement of the term.

March 5. GEORGE FARLEY, Secy.

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The neighbourhood is of the most desirable character, and remarkable for the longevity of the inhabitants. There is now on the farm, a good stock of cattle and sheep, which will be sold, if desired, and the whole will be disposed of at a very low price, and a length of time given for the payment of two thirds of the purchase money. Apply to Maj. Nathan H. Hall, near the premises, or to David Hale, No. 21 Cornhill, Boston.

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